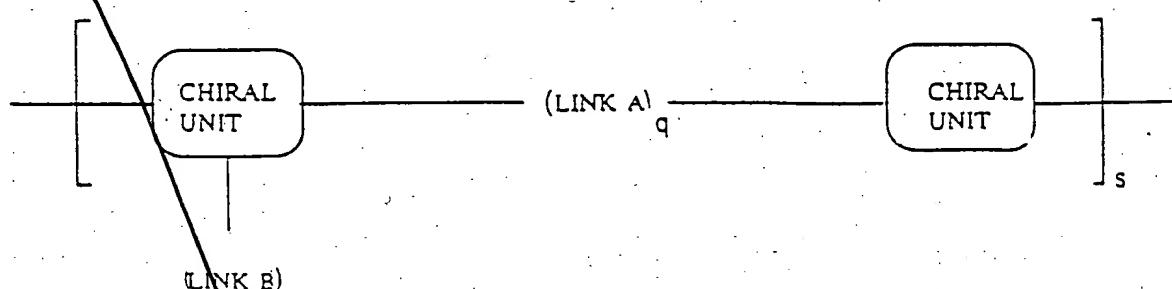


Sub Ed
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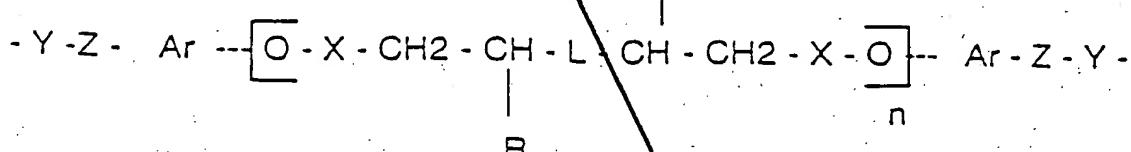
Ar is an aryl or polyaryl group, which may be substituted with at least one hydrogen atom or with at least one group selected from the group formed by alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, silyl, thiol, amino, amino, aminoalkyl, amide, nitro, nitrosamino, N-amino, aldehyde acid or ester groups; excluding the following compounds: 4-allyloxyaniline, 4-allyloxybenzoic acid, its acid chloride, and 4-allyloxyphenylisocyanate or its ester, amide, urea, carbamate, thioester or thiocarbamate derivatives with general formula (I):



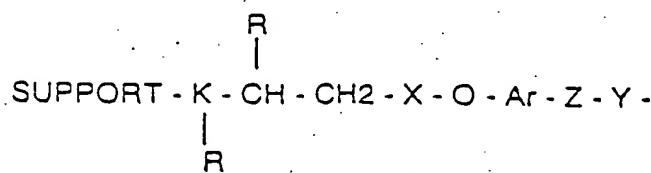
where:

- q is at least 1 and less than 20;
- s is at least 1 and less than 20000;
- if $r = 0$, the compound is a pure cross-linked chiral polymer, oligomer or monomer;
- if $r \geq 1$, the compound is a chiral polymer, oligomer, or monomer which is cross-linked in a three-dimensional network and bonded to a cross-linked support.

LINK A represents:



LINK B represents:



*Sub E2
cont'*

“chiral unit” represents a monomeric, oligomeric, cyclooligomeric or polymeric chiral compound and optionally comprises a primary or second amine function or a primary, secondary or tertiary hydroxyl function or a sulphhydryl function and in which all or a portion of these functions have optionally been modified to the ester, amide, urea, carbamate, thioester or thiocarbamate;

- Z represents a -CH₂- group or a -CO- group or a -NH-CO- group or a -NH-CS- group;
- Y represents a sulphur or oxygen atom or the amino group;
- n is in the range of 1 to 20;
- Ar represents an aryl or polyaryl group;
- X represents an alkyl or aryl group;
- R represents an alkyl group or hydrogen;
- L represents a single bond of a bis-sulphhydryl or a silane or an ethylene group which may be substituted or a disiloxane;
- K represents a single bond or a siloxane or a silane;
- “support” represents an organic or mineral support; functionalised by an alkene or a hydrogenosilane or a sulphhydryl.

Sub E3

19. (Twice Amended) A polymerised and cross-linked chiral compound obtained by reaction of at least one hydrogen of an alcohol, amine or thiol function of at least one chiral unit of a product with at least one group Q of a bifunctional alkenyloxyaryl or alkenylaryloxyaryl type compound with general formula [R-CH=CH-(X)-O]_n-Ar-Q,

where Q is a group which is reactive towards a hydrogen carried by a heteroatom selected from the group formed by oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, or a precursor of such a group and where:

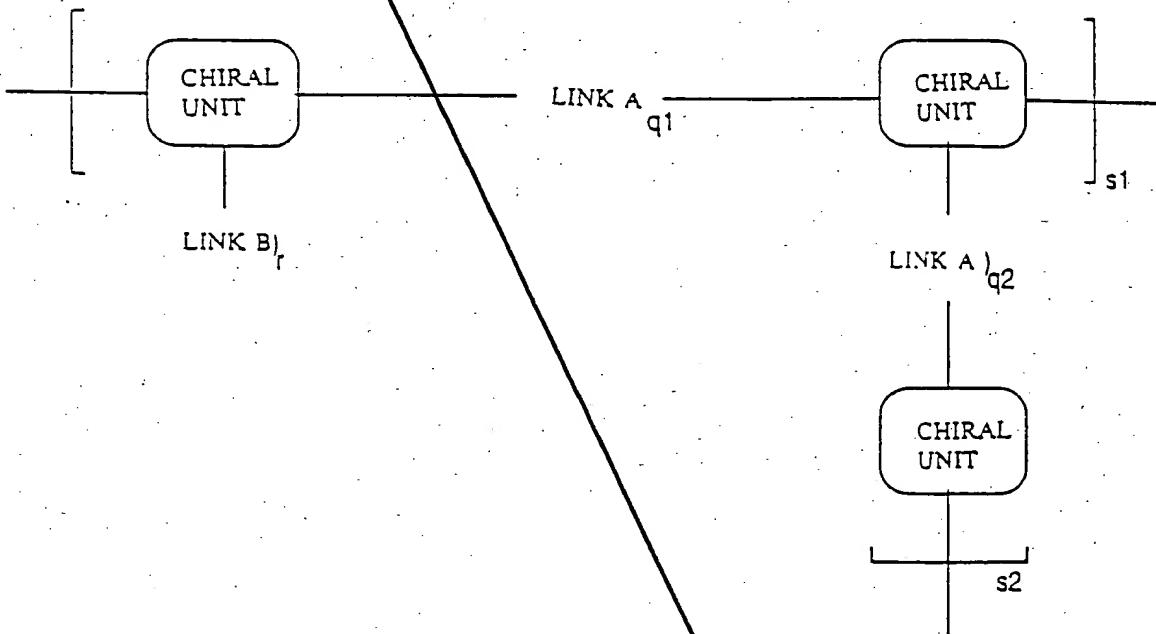
- n is in the range 1 to 20;
- R is hydrogen or a linear or branched alkyl group or a linear or branched alkoxy group or hydroxyl or an aryl group, which may be substituted;
- X is an optional linear alkyl group carrying more than one carbon atom or a branched alkyl group, or an aryl group, which may be substituted with at least one group

Sub E3
cont'd

selected from the group formed by hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl and trihalogenoalkyl groups;

Ar is an aryl or polyaryl group, which may be substituted with at least one hydrogen atom or with at least one group selected from the group formed by alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, silyl, thiol, amino, amino, aminoalkyl, amide, nitro, nitrosmino, N-amino, aldehyde acid or ester groups;

excluding the following compounds: 4-allyloxyaniline, 4-allyloxybenzoic acid, its acid chloride, and 4-allyloxyphenylisocyanate or its ester, amide, urea, carbamate, thioester or thiocarbamate derivatives, with general formula:



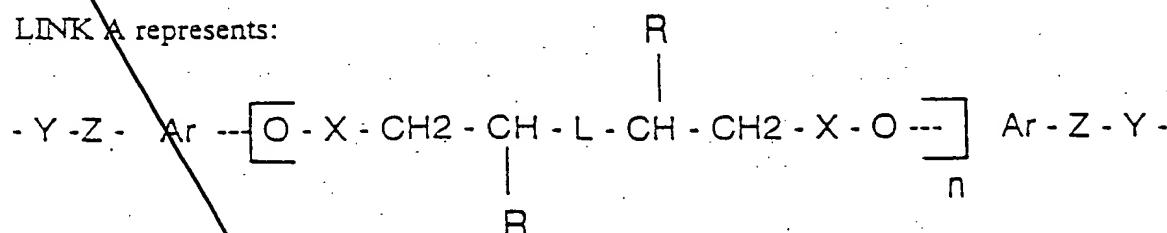
where:

- q_1 and q_2 are each at least 1 and less than 20;
- s_1 and s_2 are each at least 1 and less than 20000;
- if $r = 0$, the compound is a pure cross-linked chiral polymer, oligomer or monomer;

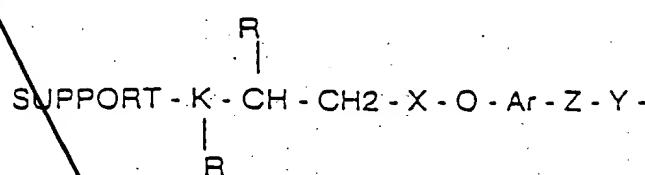
- if $r \geq 1$, the compound is a chiral polymer, oligomer or monomer which is cross-linked in a three-dimensional network and bonded to a cross-linked support;

*Sub 63
cont'd*

LINK A represents:



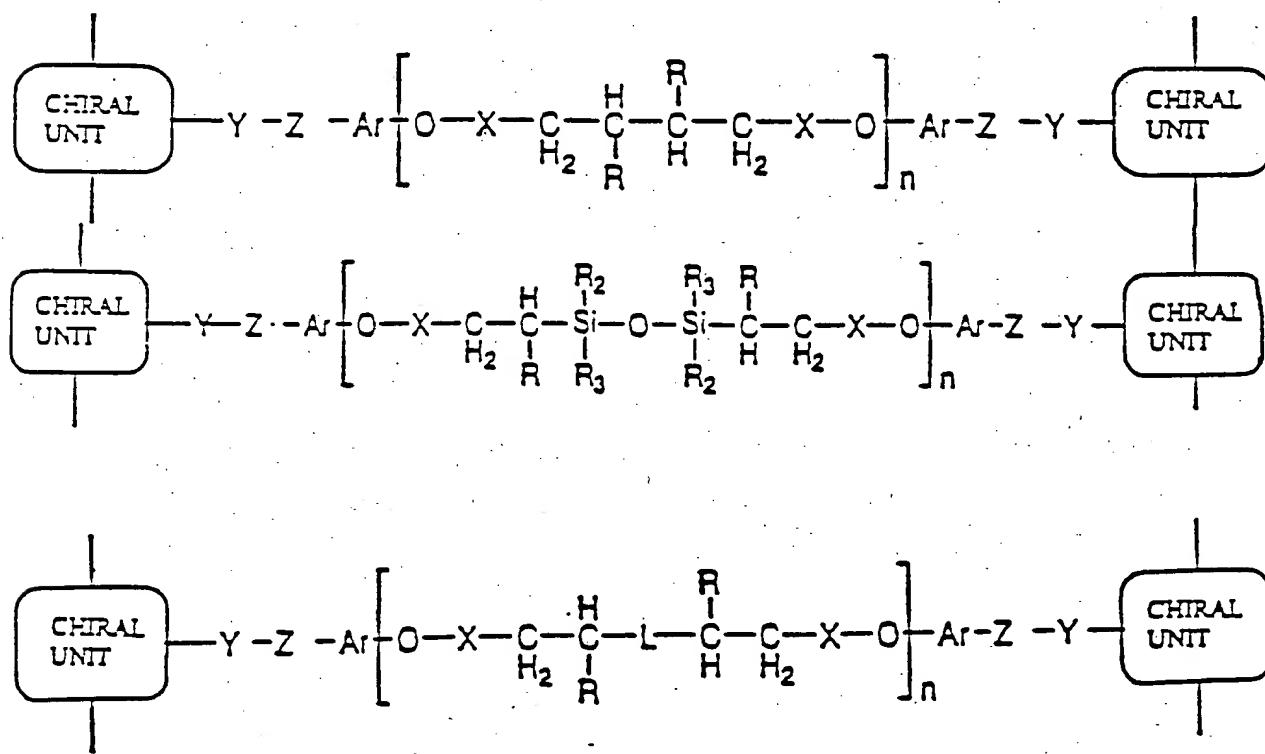
LINK B represents:



- "chiral unit" represents a monomeric, oligomeric, cyclooligomeric or polymeric chiral compound and optionally comprises a primary or second amine function or a primary, secondary or tertiary hydroxyl function or a sulphhydryl function and in which all or a portion of these functions have optionally been modified to the ester, amide, urea, carbamate, thioester or thiocarbamate;
- Z represents a $-CH_2-$ group or a $-CO-$ group or a $-NH-CO-$ group or a $-NH-CS-$ group;
- Y represents a sulphur or oxygen atom or the amino group;
- n is in the range of 1 to 20;
- Ar represents an aryl or polyaryl group;
- X represents an alkyl or aryl group;
- R represents an alkyl group or hydrogen;
- L represents a single bond of a bis-sulphhydryl or a silane or an ethylene group which may be substituted or a disiloxane;
- K represents a single bond or a siloxane or a silane;

~~Support out~~ "support" represents an organic or mineral support; functionalised by an alkene or a hydrogenosilane or a sulphhydryl.

36. (Amended) A process according to claim 34 wherein said polymerized and cross-linked chiral compounds has the following formulae:



Sub E6

Please add new claims 49-58 as follows.

49. A compound according to claim 18, in which group Q is selected from the group formed by the following groups: $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ or a precursor thereof; $-\text{NH}_2$ or $-\text{CON}_3$; $-\text{COCl}$ or its precursor; $-\text{COOH}$; $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{S}$; $-\text{CH}_2\text{Y}$, where Y is Cl or Br or I or methylsulphonyloxy or para-toluenesulphonyloxy or 3,5-dimethylphenylsulphonyloxy.

50. A chiral compound which can be obtained by hydrosilylation of the chiral compound of claim 18 to transform at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties $\text{R}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ using a silane $(\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2, \text{R}_3)\text{Si}-\text{H}$ generally in the presence of a metallic complex derived from platinum or rhodium to $(\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2, \text{R}_3)-\text{Si}-\text{CH}(\text{R})-\text{CH}_2-$ moieties, where:

- R_1 is a hydrogen or a methoxy or ethoxy group or a halogen or an amino or alkylamino group;
- R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from R_1 , are alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, linear or branched alkyl or aryl groups;
- R is hydrogen or a linear branched alkyl group or a linear or branched alkoxy group or a hydroxyl group or an aryl group which may be substituted.

51. A chiral compound which can be obtained by hydrosilylation of the bifunctional chiral compound of claim 18, to transform at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties $\text{R}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ using a silane $(\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2, \text{R}_3)-\text{Si}-\text{H}$ generally in the presence of a metallic complex derived from a platinum or rhodium to $(\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2, \text{R}_3)-\text{Si}-\text{CH}(\text{R})-\text{CH}_2-$ moieties, where:

- R_1 is a hydrogen or an alkoxy group or a halogen or an amino or alkylamino group;
- R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from R_1 , are alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, linear or branched alkyl or aryl groups;

then by reacting at least one hydrogen of an alcohol, amine or thiol function of at least one chiral unit of a product with at least one group Q of the compound of claim 11 or claim 12.

52. A chiral compound which can be obtained by hydrosilylation of an analogous bifunctional compound to the compound according to claim 18, where X represents a methylene group, to transform at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties $\text{R}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ using a

silane (R_1, R_2, R_3)Si-H generally in the presence of a metallic complex derived from platinum or rhodium to (R_1, R_2, R_3)Si-CH(R)-CH₂- moieties, where:

- R_1 is a hydrogen or a methoxy or ethoxy group or a halogen or an amino or alkylamino group;
- R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from R_1 , are as defined in claim 15.

Sub E4

53. A chiral compound according to claim 18, in which said chiral unit of a product is a glycosidic unit of a product selected from holosides, heteroholosides, oligosides, cyclooligosides, heterooligosides, polyosides, heteropolyosides, enzymes and proteins.

54. A compound according to claim 19, in which group Q is selected from the group formed by the following groups: -N=C=O or a precursor thereof; -NH₂ or -CON₃; -COCl or its precursor; -COOH; -N=C=S; -CH₂Y, where Y is Cl or Br or I or methylsulphonyloxy or para-toluenesulphonyloxy or 3,5-dimethylphenylsulphonyloxy.

55. A chiral compound which can be obtained by hydrosilylation of the chiral compound of claim 19 to transform at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties R-CH=CH- using a silane (R_1, R_2, R_3)Si-H generally in the presence of a metallic complex derived from platinum or rhodium to (R_1, R_2, R_3)Si-CH(R)-CH₂- moieties, where:

- R_1 is a hydrogen or a methoxy or ethoxy group or a halogen or an amino or alkylamino group;
- R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from R_1 , are alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, linear or branched alkyl or aryl groups;
- R is hydrogen or a linear branched alkyl group or a linear or branched alkoxy group or a hydroxyl group or an aryl group which may be substituted.

56. A chiral compound which can be obtained by hydrosilylation of the bifunctional chiral compound of claim 19, to transform at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties R-CH=CH- using a silane (R_1, R_2, R_3)Si-H generally in the presence of a metallic complex derived from a platinum or rhodium to (R_1, R_2, R_3)Si-CH(R)-CH₂- moieties, where:

- R_1 is a hydrogen or an alkoxy group or a halogen or an amino or alkylamino group;

- R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from R_1 , are alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, linear or branched alkyl or aryl groups; then by reacting at least one hydrogen of an alcohol, amine or thiol function of at least one chiral unit of a product with at least one group Q of the compound of claim 11 or claim 12.

57. A chiral compound which can be obtained by hydrosilylation of an analogous bifunctional compound to the compound according to claim 19, where X represents a methylene group, to transform at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties $R-CH=CH-$ using a silane $(R_1, R_2, R_3)Si-H$ generally in the presence of a metallic complex derived from platinum or rhodium to $(R_1, R_2, R_3)Si-CH(R)-CH_2-$ moieties, where:

- R_1 is a hydrogen or a methoxy or ethoxy group or a halogen or an amino or alkylamino group;
- R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from R_1 , are as defined in claim 15.

Sub E8
58. A chiral compound according to claim 19, in which said chiral unit of a product is a glycosidic unit of a product selected from holosides, heteroholosides, oligosides, cyclooligosides, heterooligosides, polyosides, heteropolyosides, enzymes and proteins.--

*Cb
Cond*